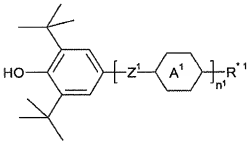
The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 3, which is capable of inducing a cholesteric phase in a nematic liquid crystal and simultaneously acting as a stabiliser.

2. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 3, which is capable of acting as a free-radical scavenger.

3. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula I



I

in which

R^{*1} is a chiral radical,

Z^1 is, if present more than once, in each case, independently of one another, $-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-CH=CH-$, $-C\equiv C-$, $-COO-$, $-OCO-$, $-CH_2O-$, $-OCH_2-$, $-CF_2O-$, $-OCF_2-$, $-(CH_2)_4-$, $-CF=CF-$, $-CH=CF-$, $-CF=CH-$, $-CH_2-$, $-CF_2-$, $-CHF-$, $-O-$, $-S-$ or a single bond,

is, if present more than once, in each case, independently of one another,

(a) a trans-1,4-cyclohexylene radical, in which one or more non-adjacent CH_2 groups are optionally replaced by -O- and/or -S-,

(b) a 1,4-cyclohexenylene radical,

(c) a 1,4-phenylene radical, in which one or two CH groups are optionally replaced by N, or

(d) 1,4-bicyclo[2.2.2]octylene, piperidine-1,4-diyl, naphthalene-2,6-diyl, decahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl,

where these radicals (a) to (d) and the phenolic benzene ring is optionally mono- or

polysubstituted by F atoms, and

n^1 is 1, 2 or 3,

wherein

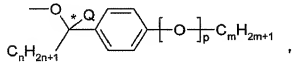
A)

R^{*1} is a chiral radical of the following formula

in which

K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the -CH_2- groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

R^{*1} is



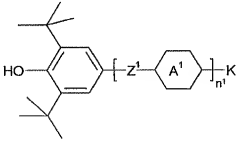
,

Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

p is 0 or 1, and

L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



,

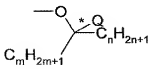
are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the -CH_2- groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another

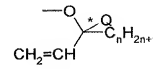
and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen;

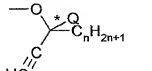
or

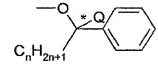
B)

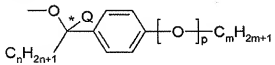
R^{*1} is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae

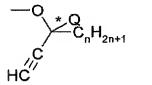


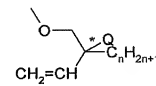
,


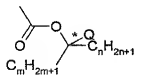
,


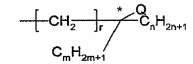
,


,


,


,


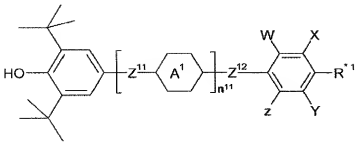
,


and


in which

Q	is H or halogen,
n and m	are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
p	is 0 or 1, and
r	is 0 to 4.

4. (Currently Amended) A compound of formula Ia



Ia

in which

is, if present more than once, in each case, independently of one another,

(a) a trans-1,4-cyclohexylene radical, in which one or more non-adjacent CH_2 groups are optionally replaced by -O- and/or -S-,

(b) a 1,4-cyclohexenylene radical,

(c) a 1,4-phenylene radical, in which one or two CH groups are optionally replaced by N, or

(d) 1,4-bicyclo[2.2.2]octylene,
piperidine-1,4-diyl, naphthalene-2,6-diyl,
decahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, or
1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl,

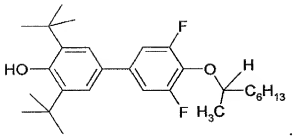
where these radicals (a) to (d) and the phenolic benzene ring is optionally mono- or polysubstituted by F atoms,

R^{*1}	is a chiral radical,
Z^{11} and Z^{12}	are, each independently, and in case if Z^{11} present more than once, in each case, independently of one another, $-CH_2-CH_2-$, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -COO-, -OCO-, $-CH_2O-$, $-OCH_2-$, $-CF_2O-$, $-OCF_2-$, $-(CH_2)_4-$, -CF=CF-, -CH=CF-, -CF=CH-, $-CH_2-$, $-CF_2-$, -CHF-, -O-, -S- or a single bond,
n^{11}	is 0, 1 or 2,
W and Z	are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, or alkoxy, and
X and Y	are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, ~~alkyl~~ or alkoxy,

wherein

A)

the compound of formula Ia is



;

or

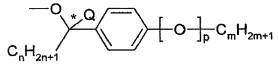
B)

R^{*1} is a chiral radical of the following formula

in which

K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the $-CH_2-$ groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

R^{*1} is



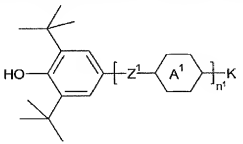
,

Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

p is 0 or 1, and

L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



,

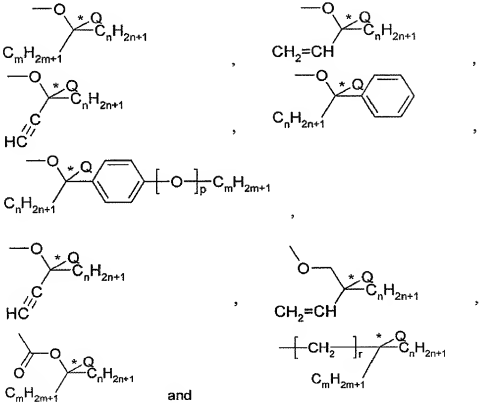
are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C

atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the -CH_2- groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by-O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen;

or

C)

R^{*1} is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae



and

in which

Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

p is 0 or 1, and

r is 0 to 4.

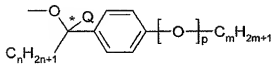
5. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 3, wherein

R^{*1} is a chiral radical of the following formula

in which

K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the -CH_2- groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by-O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

R^{*1} is



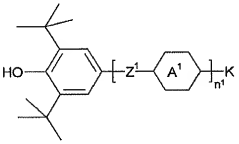
,

Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

p is 0 or 1, and

L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from

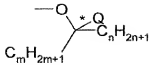
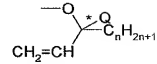
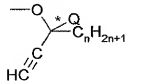
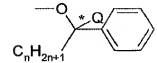
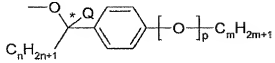
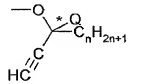
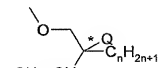
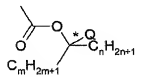
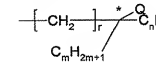


,

are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11C atoms, where one, two or more of the -CH_2- groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by-O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen.

6. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 3, wherein

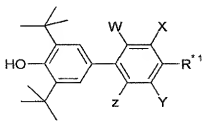
R^{*1} is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae

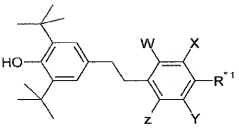

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

and


in which

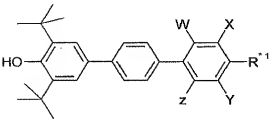
Q	is H or halogen,
n and m	are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
p	is 0 or 1, and
r	is 0 to 4.

7. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula Ia-2, Ia-3, Ia-4, Ia-5, Ia-6, Ia-7, Ia-8, or Ia-9

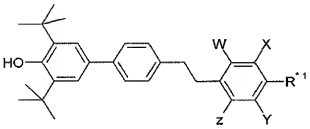

Ia-2



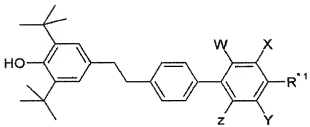
Ia-3



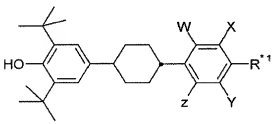
Ia-4



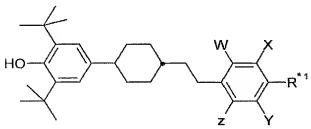
Ia-5



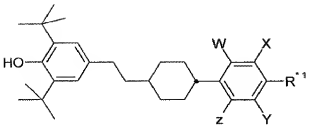
Ia-6



Ia-7



Ia-8



Ia-9

wherein

W, X, Y and Z are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, alkyl or alkoxy,

R^{*1} is a chiral radical;

wherein

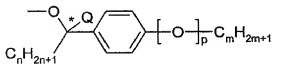
A)

R^{*1} is a chiral radical of the following formula

in which

K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the -CH_2- groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

R^{*1} is



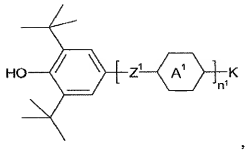
,

Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

p is 0 or 1, and

L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



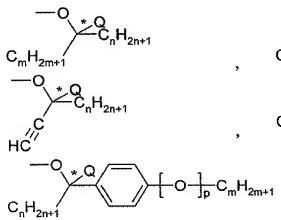
,

are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the $-CH_2-$ groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by-O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynylor alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen;

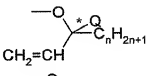
or

B)

R^{*1} is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae

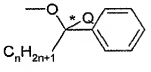


,



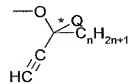
,

,

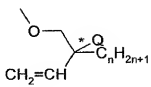


,

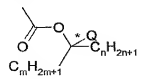
,



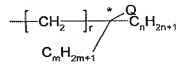
,



,



and



in which

Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
p is 0 or 1, and
r is 0 to 4.

8. (Withdrawn) A method of providing a chiral dopant, or a stabiliser, or a chiral dopant and simultaneously a stabiliser to a liquid crystal mixture, comprising adding a compounds according to claim 3 to said liquid crystal mixture.

9. (Previously Presented) A liquid-crystal medium comprising a compound according to Claim 3.

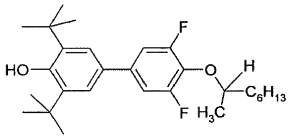
10. (Withdrawn) An electro-optical display comprising a liquid-crystal medium which comprises a compound according to claim 3.

11. (Cancelled)

12. (Withdrawn) A process for preparing a liquid-crystal mixture, comprising mixing together a compound of formula I according to claim 3 with one or more liquid-crystal compounds other than a compound of formula I to form a liquid-crystal mixture.

13. (Cancelled)

14. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 4, which is

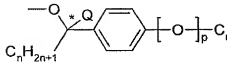


15. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 4, wherein R^{*1} is a chiral radical of the following formula

in which

K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the $-CH_2-$ groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

R^{*1} is



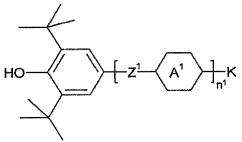
,

Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

p is 0 or 1, and

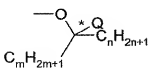
L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



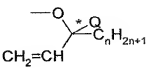
,

are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the $-CH_2-$ groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by-O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen.

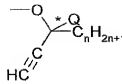
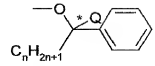
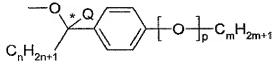
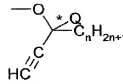
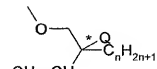
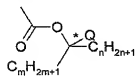
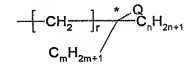
16. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 4, wherein R^{*1} is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae



,



,


,

,

,

,

,

and


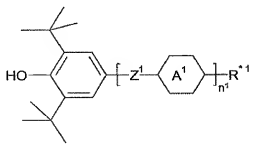
in which

Q	is H or halogen,
n and m	are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
p	is 0 or 1, and
r	is 0 to 4.

17. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 4, wherein W and Z are each, independently of one another, H, F or Cl.

18. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 4, wherein W and Z are both H.

19. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula I


I

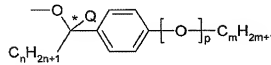
in which

R^{*1} is a chiral radical of the following formula

in which

K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the -CH_2- groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

R^{*1} is a group



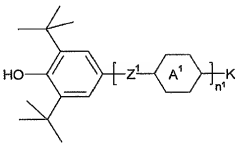
,

Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

p is 0 or 1,

L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



,

are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11C atoms, where one, two or more of the -CH_2- groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen,

Z^1 is, if present more than once, in each case, independently of one another, -CH_2-CH_2-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -COO-, -OCO-, -CH_2O-, -OCH_2-, -CF_2O-, -OCF_2-, -$(CH_2)_4$-, -CF=CF-, -CH=CF-, -CF=CH-, -CH_2-, -CF_2-, -CHF-, -O-, -S- or a single bond,

is, if present more than once, in each case, independently of one another,

(a) a trans-1,4-cyclohexylene radical, in which one or more non-adjacent CH_2 groups are optionally replaced by -O- and/or -S-,

(b) a 1,4-cyclohexenylene radical,

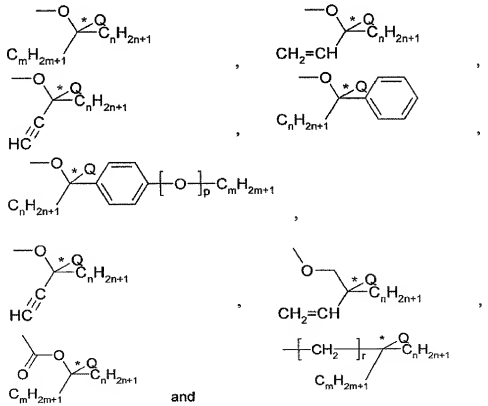
(c) a 1,4-phenylene radical, in which one or two CH groups are optionally replaced by N, or

(d) 1,4-bicyclo[2.2.2]octylene, piperidine-1,4-diyl, naphthalene-2,6-diyl, decahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl,

where these radicals (a) to (d) and the phenolic benzene ring is optionally mono- or polysubstituted by F atoms, and

n^1 is 1, 2 or 3.

20. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 19, wherein R^{*1} is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae



and

in which

Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

p is 0 or 1, and

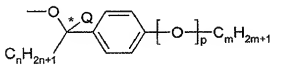
r is 0 to 4.

21. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 7, wherein R^{*1} is a chiral radical of the following formula

in which

K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the -CH_2- groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

R^{*1} is



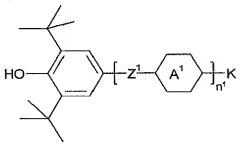
,

Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

p is 0 or 1, and

L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from

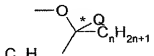
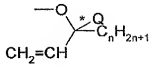
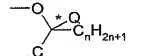
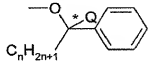
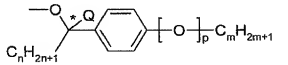
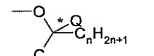
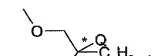
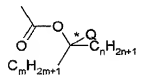
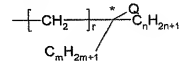


,

are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms,

where one, two or more of the -CH_2- groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replacedby -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen.

22. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 7, wherein R^{*1} is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae


,

,

,

,

,

,

,

and


in which

Q	is H or halogen,
n and m	are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
p	is 0 or 1, and
r	is 0 to 4.

23. (Cancelled)

24. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 5, wherein K is a single bond, -CH_2-, -O-, -CO-O-, -CO-O-CH_2-, -O-CO-, -CH_2-CH_2-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C-.

25. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 15, wherein K is a single bond, $-CH_2-$, -O-, -CO-O-, $-CO-O-CH_2-$, $-O-CO-$, $-CH_2-CH_2-$, -CH=CH- or -C≡C-.

26-28. (Cancelled)

29. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 5, wherein L, M and N are each, independently of one another, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the $-CH_2-$ groups present are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and are optionally substituted by halogen.

30. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 15, wherein L, M and N are each, independently of one another, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the $-CH_2-$ groups present are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and are optionally substituted by halogen.

31. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 29, wherein L, M and N are each, independently of one another, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms.

32. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 30, wherein L, M and N are each, independently of one another, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms.

33. (Cancelled)

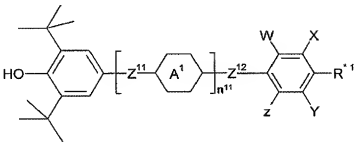
34. (Withdrawn) A method of providing a chiral dopant, or a stabiliser, or a chiral dopant and simultaneously a stabiliser to a liquid crystal mixture, comprising adding to said liquid crystal mixture a compound according to claim 4.

35. (Withdrawn) An electro-optical display comprising a liquid-crystal medium comprising a compound according to claim 4.

36-41. (Cancelled)

42. (Previously Presented) An electro-optical display comprising a liquid-crystal medium which comprises a compound according to claim 7.

43. (New) A liquid crystal mixture containing at least two liquid crystalline compounds one of which is a compound of formula Ia



Ia

in which

is, if present more than once, in each case, independently of one another,

(a) a trans-1,4-cyclohexylene radical, in which one or more non-adjacent CH_2 groups are optionally replaced by -O- and/or -S-,

(b) a 1,4-cyclohexenylene radical,

(c) a 1,4-phenylene radical, in which one or two CH groups are optionally replaced by N, or

(d) 1,4-bicyclo[2.2.2]octylene,
piperidine-1,4-diyl, naphthalene-2,6-diyl,
decahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, or
1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl,

where these radicals (a) to (d) and the phenolic benzene ring is optionally mono- or polysubstituted by F atoms,

R^{*1} is a chiral radical,

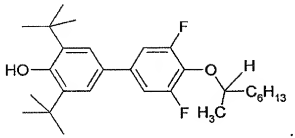
Z^{11} and Z^{12} are, each independently, and in case if Z^{11} present more than once, in each case, independently of one another, $-CH_2-CH_2-$, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -COO-, -OCO-, $-CH_2O-$, $-OCH_2-$, $-CF_2O-$, $-OCF_2-$, $-(CH_2)_4-$, -CF=CF-, -CH=CF-, -CF=CH-, $-CH_2-$, $-CF_2-$, -CHF-, -O-, -S- or a single bond,

n^{11}	is 0, 1 or 2,
W and Z	are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, or alkoxy, and
X and Y	are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, alkyl or alkoxy,

wherein

A)

the compound of formula Ia is



;

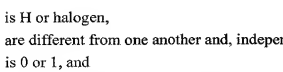
or

B)

R^{*1} is a chiral radical of the following formula

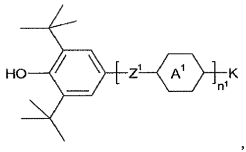
in which

K	is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the $-CH_2-$ groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or
R^{*1}	is



,

Q	is H or halogen,
n and m	are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
p	is 0 or 1, and
L, M and N,	each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



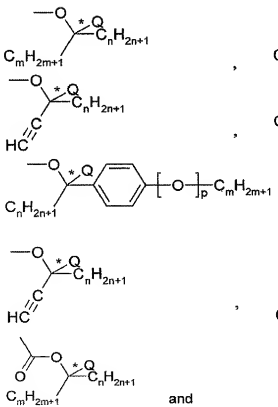
,

are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the $-CH_2-$ groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by-O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen;

or

C)

R^{*1} is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae



and

in which

Q is H or halogen,

n and m	are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,
p	is 0 or 1, and
r	is 0 to 4.

44. (New) A liquid crystal mixture according to claim 43, which has an absolute value for HTO or 2.7 μm^{-1} or more.